
WIKIS, BLOGS AND FREEWARE



BRIEF HISTORY OF WIKIS

- ❑ It originated from the Hawaiian term “*wiki wiki*” which means quick.
- ❑ The first wiki software is called WikiWikiWeb developed by Howard Cunningham in 1994.
- ❑ Since its first appearance on the Internet in 1995, Wikis have inspired the growth public and private knowledge bases.
- ❑ The most widely known wiki is probably Wikipedia
- ❑ It is an online free encyclopedia founded in 2001 and it has about 4 million entries in over 200 languages.
- ❑ Which brings us to the question...?

WIKI BASICS

■ What is a Wiki?

- ❑ It is any collaborative website that visitors can view, edit, and remove content, often without the need to register.
- ❑ Its basic philosophy involves harnessing the knowledge of experts around the world to frequently update and refine their content.
- ❑ Wikis can be seen as a collaborative “journey” of a group of individuals with a shared desire that ultimately wants to explore and explain the world.
- ❑ These individuals self-correct through peer reviews.

WIKI BASICS

- How to access a wiki on the Internet?
 - Typically, only a computer with a Web Browser and an Internet connection is needed to edit the content provided by other authors.
 - However, a wiki can also be setup only for registered members of the site to minimize external irrelevant or inaccurate postings.

MAIN FEATURES OF WIKIS

■ ***Editing***

- ❑ Create/Edit Pages
- ❑ WYSIWYG

■ ***Tracking Changes***

- ❑ Change Summary
- ❑ Page History

■ ***Communication and Collaboration***

- ❑ Discussion Area
- ❑ Chat

MAIN FEATURES OF WIKIS

■ ***Technical and Security***

- ❑ Hosting
- ❑ Storage Quota
- ❑ Page Permissions
- ❑ Security
- ❑ Spam

■ ***Cost***

- ❑ *Free*
- ❑ *Purchase*

EDITING WIKIS

■ Create/Edit Pages

- ❑ A wiki page is used as a repository of content for a specific topic.
- ❑ Once a page is created, a contributor may add content for a specific topic.
- ❑ Other contributors can then add more information to the page, modify or remove existing content.

■ WYSIWYG

- ❑ This acronym means “What You See Is What You Get”.
- ❑ This feature allows contributors to see how their entries will look like when posted as they are typing them.
- ❑ Not all wikis support this feature, but many do.

TRACKING CHANGES IN WIKIS

■ Change Summary

- ❑ It gives a visual snapshot of the changes so you can see in a glance how much has changed.
- ❑ This includes any recent changes that have been made to the page.

■ Page History

- ❑ It shows the 'history' or log of any page to see all changes that contributors have made on the page.
- ❑ This feature allows contributors to see who has changed what for a particular topic.
- ❑ Most wikis (if not all) support this feature.

COMMUNICATION AND COLLABORATION

■ Discussion area

- ❑ Each page has its own discussion area to keep your discussions separate from your wiki pages.
- ❑ You can setup a feed for all messages in a space in order to keep track of all discussion in your community.

■ Chat

- ❑ Internet Relay Chat is a form of synchronous (real-time) communication.
- ❑ Its discussion areas are called channels and they permit many to many communication.
- ❑ This feature is used in several wikis to provide online support for users.
- ❑ However, not all wikis support this feature.

TECHNICAL AND SECURITY

■ Hosting

- ❑ This term refers whether the user's own computer will be the wiki repository or if a remote computer will be used for this purpose.
- ❑ If it's the user's own computer, then it must be connected to the required network as much as possible if frequent viewing and editing is desired.

■ Storage Quota

- ❑ It refers to how much space is allocated to save pages and spaces for the wiki.
- ❑ The amount of space provided will depend on whether the hosting is local (user's own computer) or remote.
- ❑ Different wikis will provide different storage capacity.

TECHNICAL AND SECURITY

■ Page Permission

- This term refers to the type of operation that the wiki allows users to do on a page.
- Among permissions allowed include read, create, update, and administrator.

■ Security

- Restrict Server Access by:
 - Putting the computer with the wiki behind a firewall (restricting unwanted IP addresses)
 - Putting the wiki in a network that is not connected to another Network (i.e.. The Internet).
 - Restricting the domain name of users who want to access it to be the same as the company's.

TECHNICAL AND SECURITY

- ❑ Secure Communication Channel:
 - If using a public network (i.e. the Internet), the use of security protocols over the traditional HTTP to encrypt the transmission of user's password more difficult to decode.
- ❑ Restrict user permissions through page permissions

■ Spam

- ❑ It refers in wiki as adding external links to irrelevant websites.
- ❑ Anyone can edit a page if registration is not required.
- ❑ Therefore, spammers abuse the wiki concept and use wikis as a way to promote their own websites with the search engines.
- ❑ Besides forcing users to register, another possible solution is to report spammers or use an anti-spam bot that will search the wiki for possible spammers.

SOME ISSUES OF WIKIS

■ ***Credibility and Accuracy of Content***

- ❑ The content about a specific topic or issue may reflect the knowledge (or lack thereof) of its last contributor.
- ❑ Contributors can make mistakes regarding the content of their post, which may go unnoticed if the amount of topics and/or the amount of postings is large enough.
- ❑ Furthermore, the anonymity of these “creators of content” and the content’s fluidity makes extremely difficult, if not impossible, to verify source material, date of its creation, and assessing the content’s objectivity.
- ❑ Another concern is that even information quoted from a book, may just reflect the author’s point of view, even if they are highly respected experts.
- ❑ This may occur more in areas such as social sciences that have less rigid laws than physical sciences.

SOME ISSUES OF WIKIS

■ ***Vandalism***

- ❑ There are some people that purposely enter misleading content.
- ❑ Others, do trolling, which refers to causing disruption through messages that are inflammatory, insulting or off topic with the purpose of provoking a reaction in others.
- ❑ Without adequate protection, sites can become overwhelmed with inappropriate material faster than editors can remove it.
- ❑ As a result of this, some wikis don't allow unregistered users to edit content.
- ❑ Other wikis like Wikipedia.org still allow it, but they record the IP address of the poster. If that poster puts spam, it will permanently block his/her IP address.

WORKSHOP (WIKISPACES)

■ *Creating a Space*

- A wikispace is a space of your own typically used for one purpose or devoted to one topic.
- Each space can hold many pages, files, and images.
 - For example, a wikispace called “math” will live at math.wikispaces.com.
- Follow these steps:
 - Click on **Make New Space**
 - Type a Space name
 - Select a **Space Visibility** (Public, Protected, Private)
 - Click **Create**

WORKSHOP (WIKISPACES)

■ ***Creating a Page***

- ❑ Each page is a single web page which can contain content and can link to other pages.
- ❑ Each wikispace may contain many pages.
- ❑ Follow these steps:
 - Click on **New Page**
 - Type a name for your page.
 - Click **Create**

WORKSHOP (WIKISPACES)

■ *Editing a Page*

- You can add, edit, or remove content from a page.
- Follow these steps:
 - Make sure that the **Page** tab is selected (otherwise, click it).
 - Click on **Edit Page**
 - Add, change or delete content.
 - Click **Preview** to see how it would look like before saving the changes.
 - Click **Save** button to accept the changes.

WORKSHOP (WIKISPACES)

■ *Reverting a Page*

- ❑ Use this option if you made a mistake or you want to go to the previous version of the page.
- ❑ Follow these steps:
 - Make sure that the **History** tab is selected (otherwise, click it)
 - Select the version you would like to go back to, either by:
 - ❑ Clicking on the changes screenshot image or
 - ❑ The 'view this version' link
 - Click the **Revert to this version** link at the top of the page (just below the history tab).
 - Enter a comment and click the **Revert** button.

WORKSHOP (WIKISPACES)

■ ***Adding Pictures or files to the page***

- ❑ A page need not to have only text but it can also have other objects such as pictures and files.
- ❑ Follow these steps (you must be already in your own wiki page):
 - Go to the Location in the page where you desire to insert the image or file.
 - Click on the icon that says **Images and Files**.
 - If the image comes from a website...
 - ❑ Get the URL of the picture from the website
 - ❑ Click the **Load Image** button. A small version of the picture appears.
 - ❑ Double-click on the picture.

WORKSHOP (WIKISPACES)

- If the image (or object) comes from a file...
 - ❑ Click the **Browse** button. The browse window appears.
 - ❑ Search and select the file that you want.
 - ❑ Click the **Open** button. The browse window closes.
 - ❑ Click the **Upload** button. A small version of the picture appears.
 - ❑ Double-click on the picture.

WORKSHOP (WIKISPACES)

■ *Adding Links to the page*

- ❑ Links can be used to connect the pages, or to obtain links to external web pages.
- ❑ Follow these steps (you must be already in your own wiki page):
 - Go to the Location in the page where you desire to insert the Link or select the text to be made a link.
 - Click on the icon that says **Add Link**. The Create Link window opens.
 - If the Link is to an external webpage...
 - ❑ Select **External Link** button.
 - ❑ Type the URL address

WORKSHOP (WIKISPACES)

- ***Adding Links to the page***
 - ❑ If the Link is to another wiki page within your space...
 - ❑ Select **Wiki Link** button.
 - ❑ Select the page from the **Page Name** drop-down list or create a new page.
 - ❑ If it's a new page, give it a name in the **New Page Name** box.
- Click **OK**.

WIKISPACES EXERCISE

- ***Create and Discuss Suggested Exam Questions***
 - Create a new space called **School**.
 - In the main page, create a link called **Suggested Exam Questions** and add a proper description of the type of questions you expect from the students.
 - Create a new page called **Suggested Exam Questions** and add a description of what type of questions and how many you expect from each student. Furthermore, if a student modifies a question later (his/her or another student) he or she must post a reason in the Discussion tab.
 - Below the description, let the students type their suggested exam questions.
 - Modify students' questions as necessary and explain the reason why in the discussion section.

WIKIS RESOURCES

- Wikis have many features and not every wiki has all the features other wikis have.
- There is a website called **WikiMatrix** that can provide a quick comparison among different wikis.
 - Go to <http://www.wikimatrix.org>
 - Select the features that you are interested in and follow the directions.
- **WikiTeach** is also a good resource for teachers and it is located at <http://www.wikiteach.org>

BLOGS

- What is a BLOG?
 - It is an acronym for We**B** **LOG**.
 - A **blog** is a website where entries are made in journal style by users and displayed in a reverse chronological order.
 - Traditionally, users treated it as a personal online diary.
 - Today, blogs also provide news or commentary on a particular subject, such as politics, local news, sports, etc.
 - The role of blogs became increasingly mainstream, as political consultants, news services and candidates began using them as tools for outreach and opinion forming.
 - Even politicians not actively campaigning have used blogs to bond with constituents.

BLOGS BASICS

- A typical blog combines text, images, and links to other blogs, web pages, and other media related to its topic.
- The ability for readers to leave comments in an interactive format is an important part of many blogs.
- By media type, blogs can be classified as:
 - Textual (majority)
 - Photoblog (photos)
 - Sketchblog (sketches)
 - Vlog (video)
 - Podcasting (audio)
 - Linklog (links)
- How to access a blogs on the Internet?
 - To view them, just go to the respective website.
 - To post, sign in to the blog.

MAIN FEATURES OF BLOGS

■ ***Editing***

- ❑ Create Posts
- ❑ Edit Posts
- ❑ WYSIWYG
- ❑ Drafts

■ ***Communication and Collaboration***

- ❑ Discussion Area
- ❑ Comment Moderation

MAIN FEATURES OF BLOGS

■ ***Technical and Security***

- ❑ Hosting
- ❑ Storage Quota
- ❑ Post Permissions
- ❑ Security
- ❑ Spam

■ ***Cost***

- ❑ *Free*
- ❑ *Purchase*

EDITING BLOGS

■ Create/Edit Post

- ❑ A blog is used as a repository of content for a journal.
- ❑ The owner of the blog will usually be the person updating the journal.
- ❑ Other individuals may come and read the blog and post there some comments themselves.
- ❑ The owner of the blog may decide to keep, reply to, edit, or remove them.

■ WYSIWYG

- ❑ This acronym means “What You See Is What You Get”.
- ❑ This feature allows contributors to see how their entries will look like when posted as they are typing them.
- ❑ Many blogs (if not most) support this feature.

COMMUNICATION AND COLLABORATION

■ Discussion area

- ❑ Provides a permanent record of all communications.
- ❑ Authorized visitors can post their comments and the blog's owner can respond to them, fostering asynchronous correspondence.
- ❑ It is not necessarily a separate area from the journal.

■ Comment Moderation

- ❑ Sometimes, online discussion about a sensitive topic can spark flaming, profanity, etc.
- ❑ This is especially true with unregistered users.
- ❑ Therefore, the owner of the blog can inspect the comments by other users and decide whether to accept them or not before they are published to the blog.

TECHNICAL AND SECURITY

■ Hosting

- ❑ This term refers whether the user's own computer will be the blog repository or if a remote computer will be used for this purpose.
- ❑ If it's the user's computer, then it must be connected to the required network as much as possible if frequent viewing and posting is desired.

■ Storage Quota

- ❑ It refers to how much space is allocated to save for posts and blogs.
- ❑ The amount of space provided will depend on whether the hosting is local (user's own computer) or remote.
- ❑ Different blogs will provide different storage capacity.

TECHNICAL AND SECURITY

■ Post Permission

- This term refers to the type of operation that the post allows users to do on a page (viewing and/or posting).
- Among permissions allowed include view, create, update, and administrator.
 - Some blogs have a friend profile with postings not visible by anyone else.

■ Security

- Restrict Sever Access by:
 - putting the computer with the blogs behind a firewall (restricting unwanted IP addresses)
 - Putting the blog in a network that is not connected to another Network (i.e. The Internet).
 - **Movable Type*** is a blog software that can be purchased and installed in the user's private network.

TECHNICAL AND SECURITY

- ❑ Secure Communication Channel:
 - If using a public network (i.e. the Internet), the use of security protocols over the traditional HTTP to encrypt the transmission of user's password more difficult to decode.
- ❑ Restrict user permissions through post permissions.
- **Spam**
 - ❑ It refers to adding external links to irrelevant websites.
 - ❑ Anyone can add or edit a post if registration is not required.
 - ❑ Therefore, spammers could abuse blogs concept and use blogs as a way to promote their own websites with the search engines.
 - ❑ Besides forcing users to register, another possible solution is to report spammers or use an anti-spam bot that will search the wiki for possible spammers.

SOME ISSUES OF BLOGS

■ ***Credibility and Accuracy of Content***

- ❑ The content about a specific topic or issue may reflect the knowledge (or lack thereof) of its last contributor.
- ❑ If a contributor don't provide a source or if they are not a clear expert on a particular subject or topic, its comment should be treated as an opinion.
- ❑ Contributors can also make mistakes regarding the content of their post, which may go unnoticed if the amount of topics and/or the amount of postings is large enough.

SOME ISSUES OF BLOGS

■ *Vandalism*

- ❑ As it occurred in wikis, it also occur in blogs; some people will purposely enter either misleading content or do some trolling.
- ❑ Without adequate protection, sites can become overwhelmed with inappropriate material faster than editors can remove it.
- ❑ As a result of this, many online blogs such as Blogger are not allowing unregistered users to post anonymous comments.

SOME ISSUES OF BLOGS

■ ***Legal Issues***

- ❑ There are two main areas of concern: confidential or proprietary information, and defamation.
 - In the US, there have been some employees with personal blogs that have been fired for discussing their employers.
 - In other countries, there have been people arrested or sued for defamation.
- ❑ However these are not the only areas that employers are looking into.
 - Ellen Simonetti, a US airline attendant (Delta), lost her job after posting photos of herself in uniform displaying more cleavage than ordinary on her blog "[The Queen of the Sky](#)".
- ❑ In short, bloggers must be careful with what they post in their diaries or journals.

WORKSHOP (BLOGGER)

■ Signing in

- If you already have an account with the blog...
 - Type your e-mail address
 - Type your password
 - Click **Sign in**.

■ Signing out

- Click **Sign Out**. This will take you out of the session.
- You can still view blogs, but will not be able to make a post.

WORKSHOP (BLOGGER)

■ ***Creating a Blog account***

□ Follow these steps:

- Go to **<http://www2.blogger.com/home>**
- Click **Create a Blog**
- Type e-mail address
- Enter and confirm the password.
- Type a Display name
- Type Word Verification
- Put a checkmark on Acceptance of Terms, after reading them.
- Click **Continue**

- ***As practice, this blog should be about the topic that you teach.***

WORKSHOP (BLOGGER)

■ Naming the Blog

- ❑ Type the title for the blog
- ❑ Type the URL address for the blog
 - You can check if that name is available by clicking **check availability**.
- ❑ Click **Continue**

■ Choosing a Template

- ❑ Select a Template from the list
- ❑ Click **Continue**
- ❑ Click **Start Posting**

WORKSHOP (BLOGGER)

■ Entering a post

- Follow these steps:
 - Enter the title for the blog
 - Type the post
 - Type a label for this post.
 - Click **Publish**.

■ Viewing a Post

- Click **View Blog**. This will display all the posts in your blog.
- Click **New Post**. It will take you back to post more content.

WORKSHOP (BLOGGER)

■ *Adding pictures or files to post*

- A post need not to have only text but it can also have other objects such as pictures and files.
- Follow these steps (you must be already in your own blog):
 - Go to the Location in the page where you desire to insert the image or file.
 - Click on the icon that says **Add Image**. The Upload Image window appears
 - If the image comes from a website...
 - Get the URL of the picture from the website
 - Type it on the URL textbox.

WORKSHOP (BLOGGER)

- If the image (or object) comes from a file...
 - ❑ Click the **Browse** button. The browse window appears.
 - ❑ Search and select the file that you want.
 - ❑ Click the **Open** button. The browse window closes.
- Select a layout for the picture (none, left, center, right).
- Select an image size (small, medium, large).
- Put a checkmark in **I accept terms of service**.
- Click the **Upload Image** button. A small version of the picture appears.

WORKSHOP (BLOGGER)

■ ***Saving a Post as Draft***

- ❑ Sometimes, before publishing a post, we may want to save it as a draft to continue editing later.
- ❑ Follow these steps (you must be already in your own blog):
 - Edit your comment or post as usual
 - Click on the **Save as Draft** button.
 - ❑ A list of drafts can be quickly located by clicking on the **Edit Posts** tab.
 - ❑ Putting a check mark on the draft and clicking it, resumes the editing.

WORKSHOP (BLOGGER)

■ ***Changing Settings***

- ❑ There are certain settings that can be changed to customize your blog.
- ❑ Some of these settings are:
 - Basic
 - Formatting
 - Comments
 - E-Mail
 - Permissions

BLOGGER EXERCISE

■ ***Posting Comments***

- ❑ Create a blog about a topic of interest if you haven't done so already.
- ❑ Access one of your classmates' blog.
- ❑ Write a well-thought comment related to that person's topic of interest as if you were a student taking the course or interested in the topic.
- ❑ Add any relevant pictures or links to your comment.
- ❑ Preview your post (you may ask the professor to check it before posting it).
- ❑ Post your message.

SOME EDUCATIONAL USES

■ ***For Instructors***

- ❑ Options for instructors using blogs:
- ❑ Content-related blog as professional practice
- ❑ Networking and personal knowledge sharing
- ❑ Instructional tips for students
- ❑ Course announcements and readings
- ❑ Annotated links

SOME EDUCATIONAL USES

- ***Options for students using blogs in your courses include:***
 - ❑ Reflective or writing journals
 - ❑ Assignment submission and review
 - ❑ Dialogue for groupwork
 - ❑ E-portfolios
 - ❑ Share course-related resources

FREWARE BASICS

- What is freeware?
 - It is copyrighted software which is made available for use free of charge, for an unlimited time.
 - However, there maybe some restrictions (i.e. free for personal, non-profit, or academic use).
 - Freeware programmers want to give something useful to computer users, but they also want credit for their software and to retain control of its future development.
 - It is not uncommon for programmers to give the source code to another programmer in the event of stopping developing their products.

FREWARE BASICS

- Freeware should not be confused with free software.
- Free software refers to software that grants user freedom to study, use, change, and distribute software.
- In addition, free software is NOT proprietary, which means that its source code can be changed by any one*.

SOME FREeware RISKS

■ Security

- ❑ Hackers with malicious intent can poke and probe freeware for weaknesses.
- ❑ In fact, freeware that is also open source could allow said hacker types to program back doors and access methods into the code.

■ Service and Support

- ❑ If an organization is using freeware that breaks down, it can be more difficult to obtain timely service and support to fix problems.

FREeware EXAMPLES

■ ***“EclipseCrossword”***

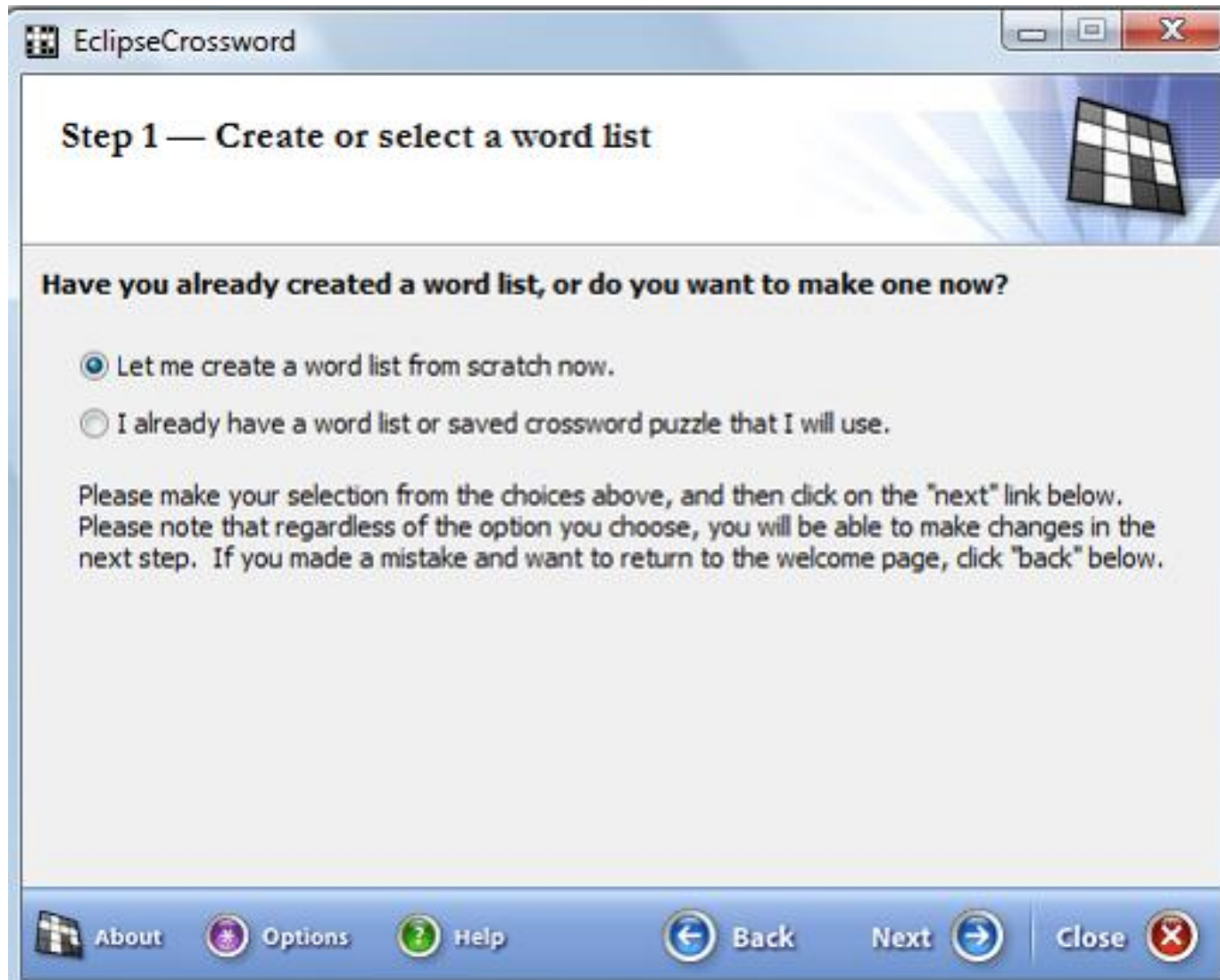
- ❑ EclipseCrossword is crossword fast and easy to use puzzle generator.
- ❑ With a list of words and clues, EclipseCrossword does the rest very quickly.
- ❑ In seconds, it generates a crossword puzzle with just the words you want.
- ❑ EclipseCrossword has been downloaded a million times by people just like you.
- ❑ It can be downloaded from:
 - EclipseCrossword.com
 - ❑ <http://www.greenclipsesoftware.com/eclipsecrossword/download.html>

FREWARE EXAMPLES

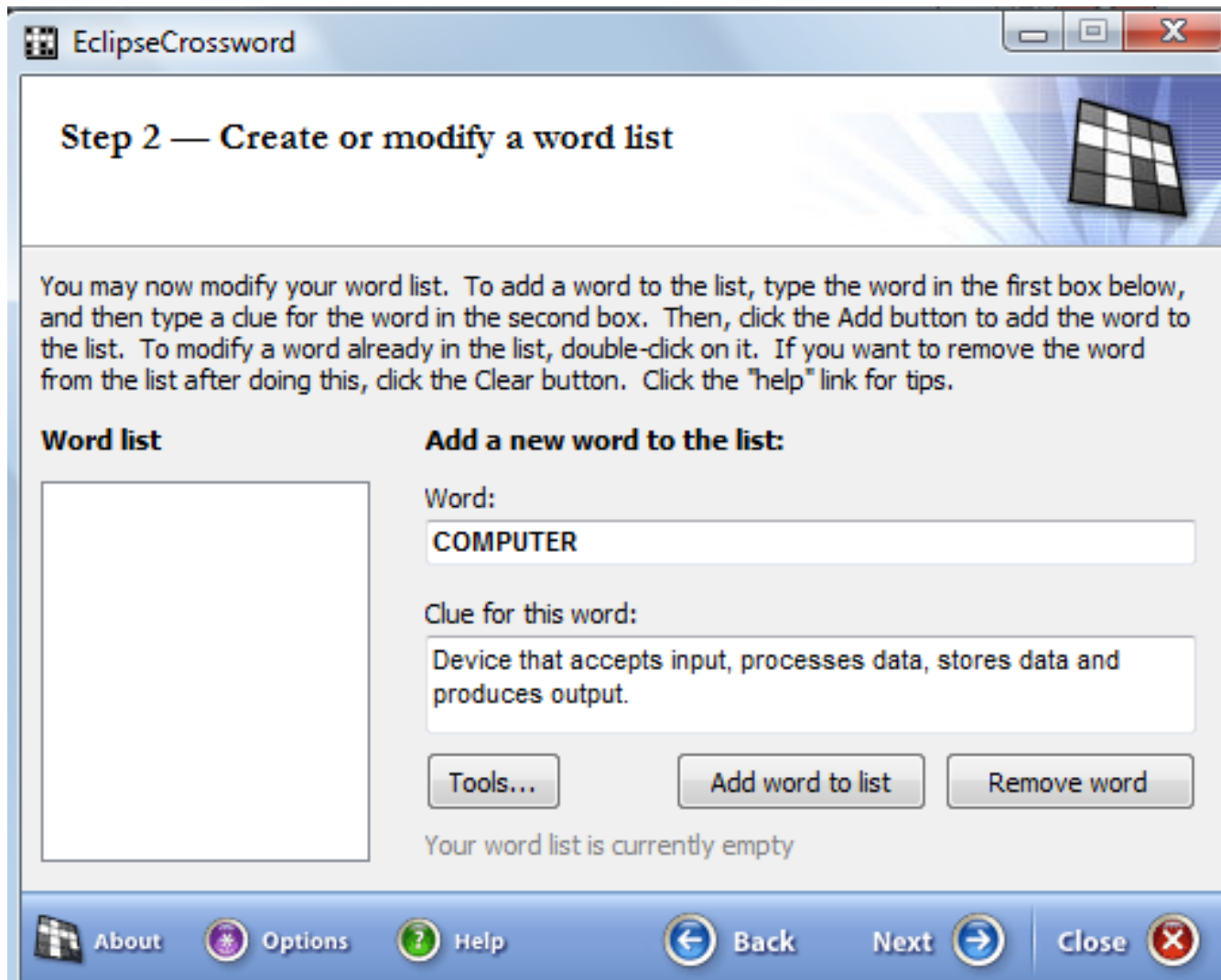
1. Run the Eclipse Crossword Puzzle.



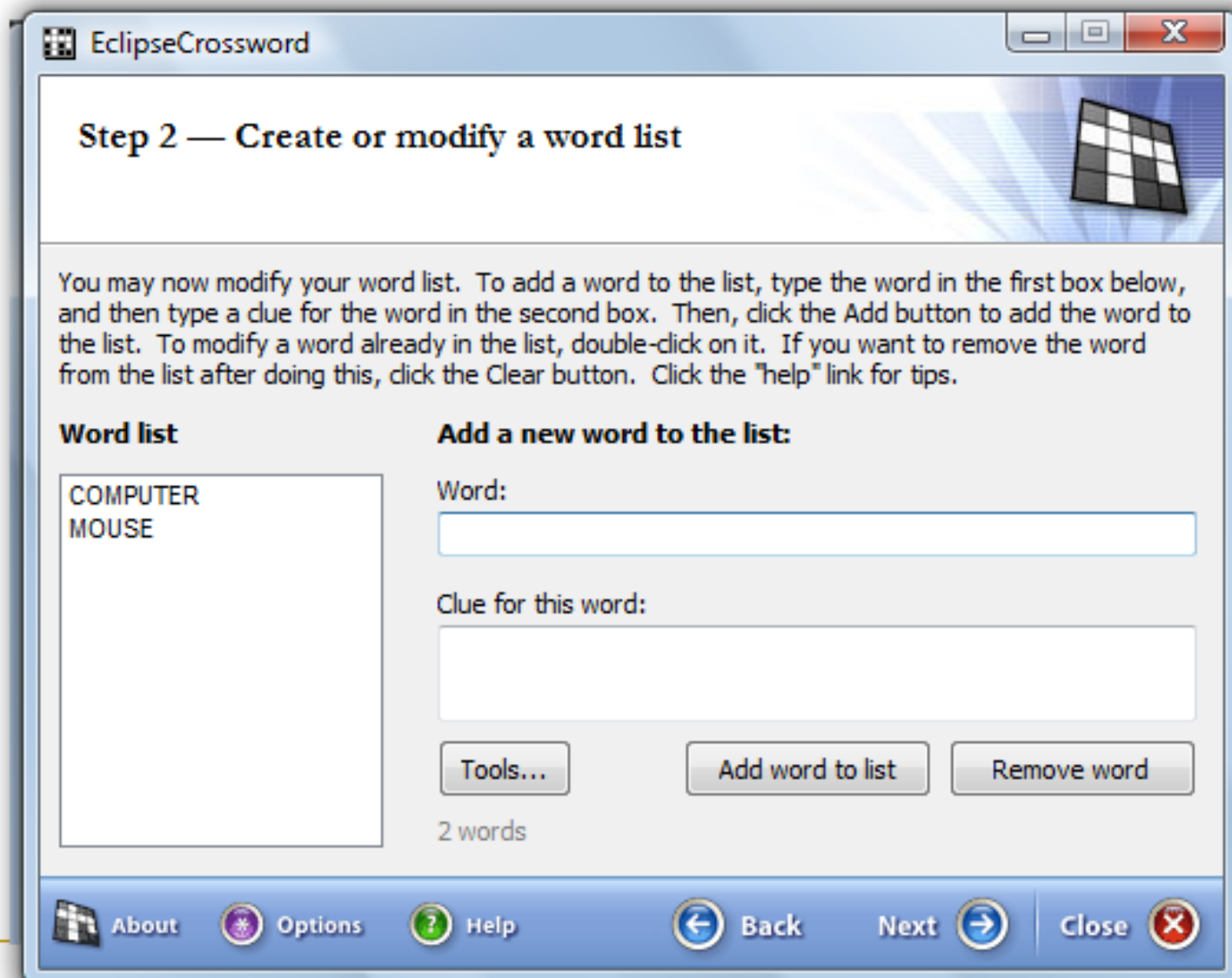
FREWARE EXAMPLES



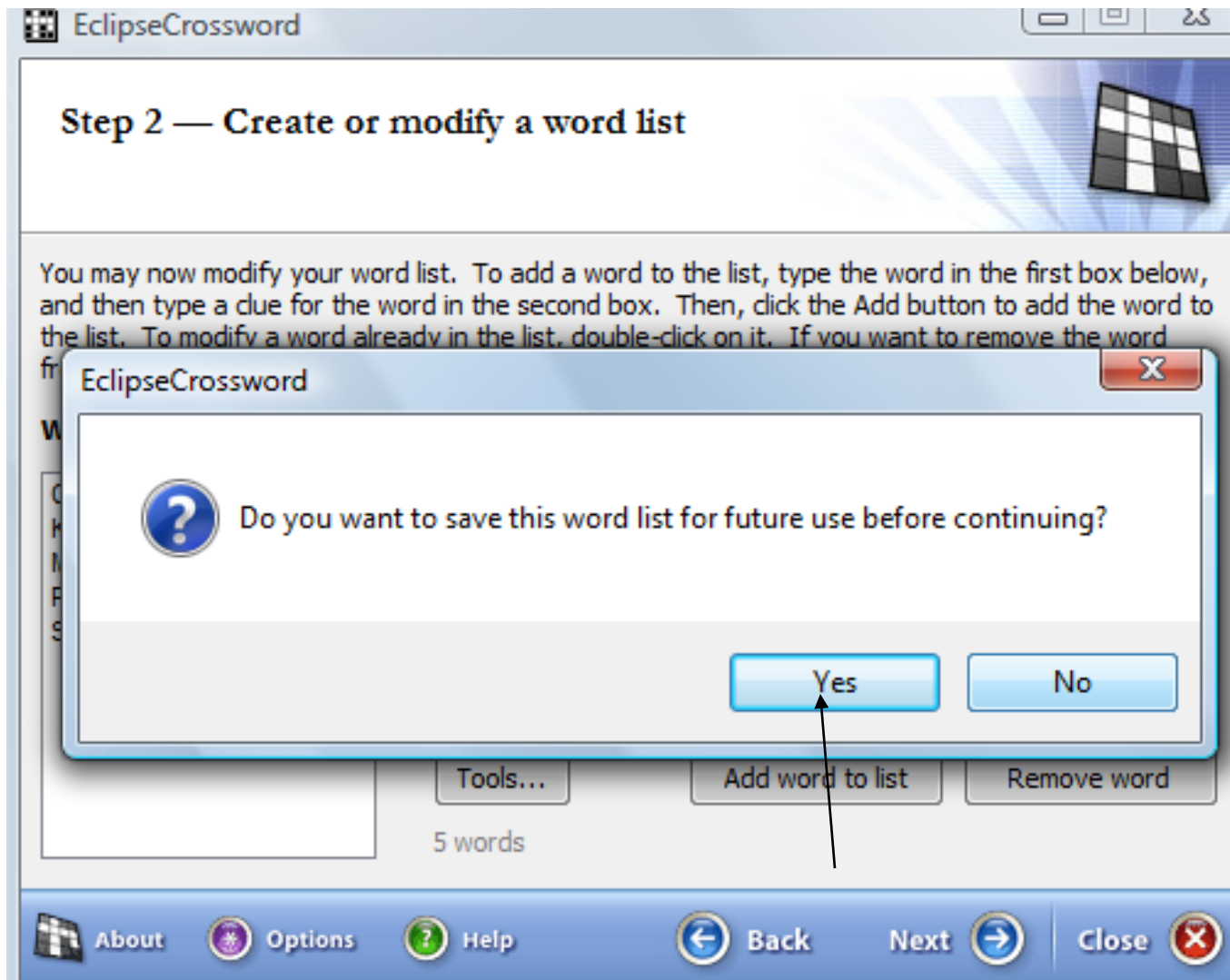
FREWARE EXAMPLES



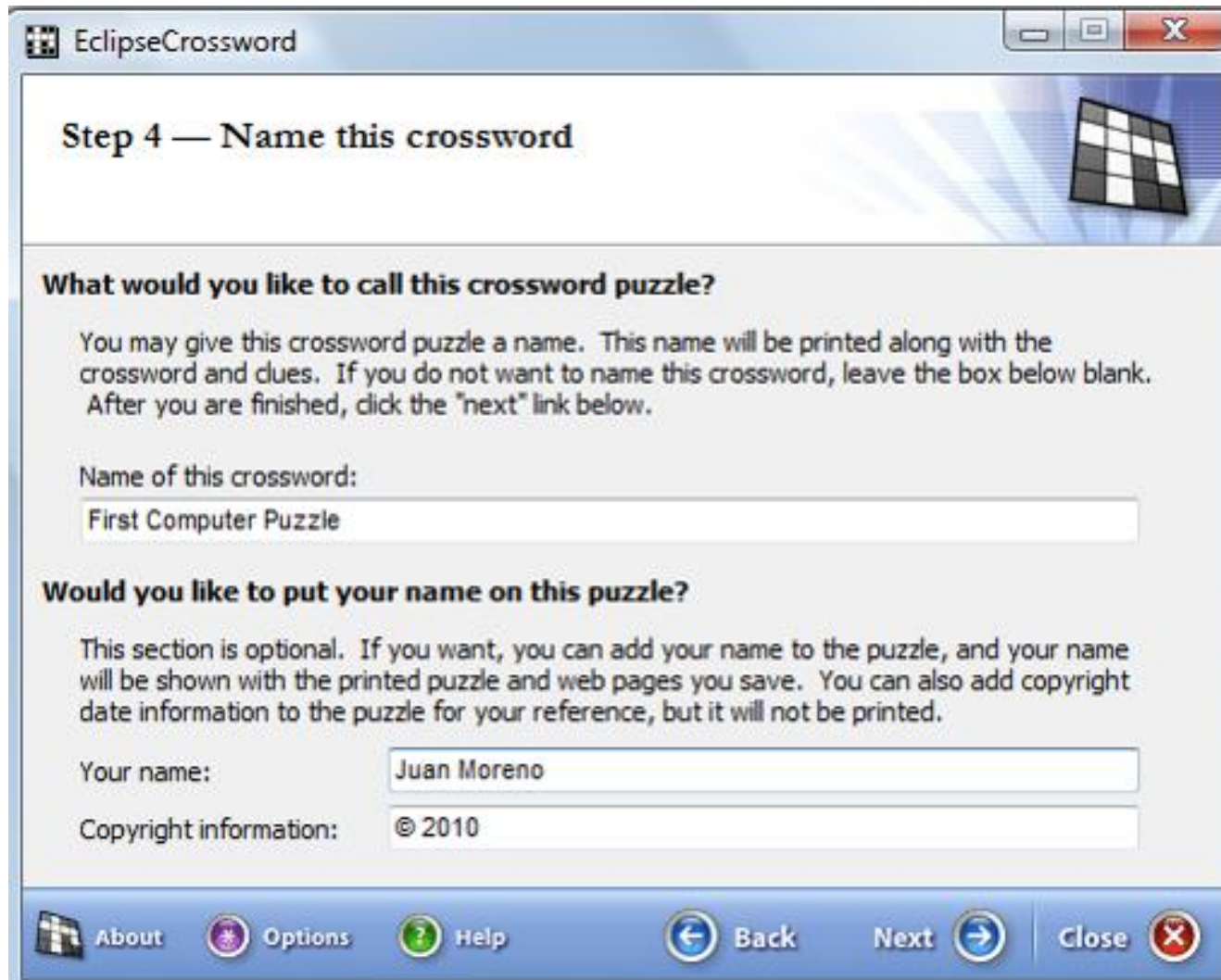
FREEWARE EXAMPLES



FREWARE EXAMPLES



FREWARE EXAMPLES



The screenshot shows a window titled "EclipseCrossword" with standard Windows window controls. The main content area is titled "Step 4 — Name this crossword" and includes a small crossword puzzle icon. The text asks the user to name the puzzle, explaining that the name will be printed with the puzzle and clues. A text input field contains "First Computer Puzzle". Below this, another section asks if the user wants to put their name on the puzzle, explaining that this is optional and will be shown on printed puzzles and saved web pages. Two more text input fields are provided: "Your name:" with "Juan Moreno" and "Copyright information:" with "© 2010". The bottom of the window features a blue bar with icons and labels for "About", "Options", "Help", "Back", "Next", and "Close".

Step 4 — Name this crossword

What would you like to call this crossword puzzle?

You may give this crossword puzzle a name. This name will be printed along with the crossword and clues. If you do not want to name this crossword, leave the box below blank. After you are finished, click the "next" link below.

Name of this crossword:

First Computer Puzzle

Would you like to put your name on this puzzle?

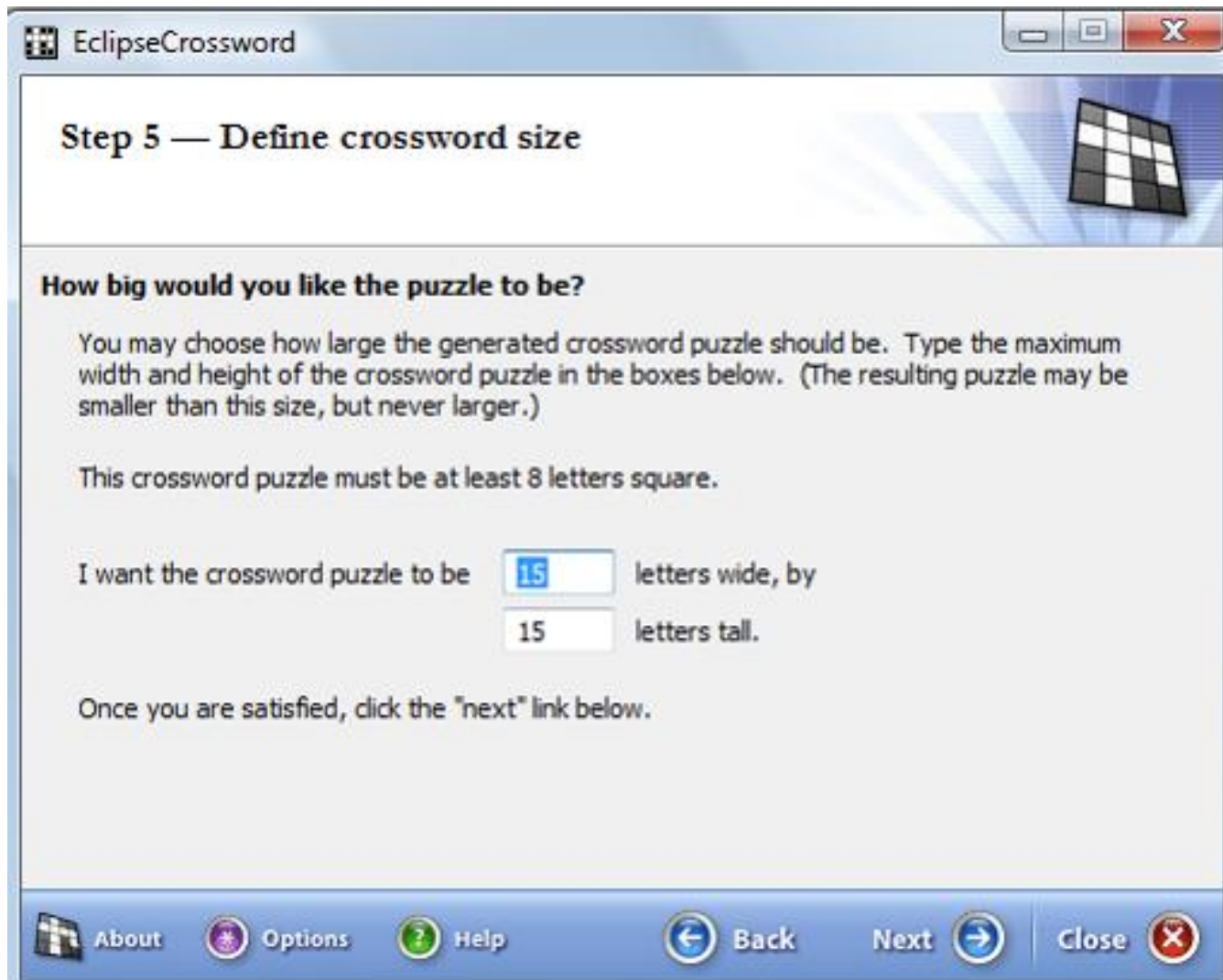
This section is optional. If you want, you can add your name to the puzzle, and your name will be shown with the printed puzzle and web pages you save. You can also add copyright date information to the puzzle for your reference, but it will not be printed.

Your name: Juan Moreno

Copyright information: © 2010

About Options Help Back Next Close

FREWARE EXAMPLES



The screenshot shows a window titled "EclipseCrossword" with standard Windows window controls (minimize, maximize, close). The main content area is titled "Step 5 — Define crossword size" and includes a small crossword grid icon. Below the title, the text asks "How big would you like the puzzle to be?" and provides instructions: "You may choose how large the generated crossword puzzle should be. Type the maximum width and height of the crossword puzzle in the boxes below. (The resulting puzzle may be smaller than this size, but never larger.)" It also states "This crossword puzzle must be at least 8 letters square." There are two input fields: the first is labeled "I want the crossword puzzle to be" and contains the number "15", followed by "letters wide, by"; the second is labeled "15" and followed by "letters tall." Below these fields, it says "Once you are satisfied, click the 'next' link below." At the bottom of the window is a navigation bar with icons and labels for "About", "Options", "Help", "Back", "Next", and "Close".

Step 5 — Define crossword size




How big would you like the puzzle to be?

You may choose how large the generated crossword puzzle should be. Type the maximum width and height of the crossword puzzle in the boxes below. (The resulting puzzle may be smaller than this size, but never larger.)

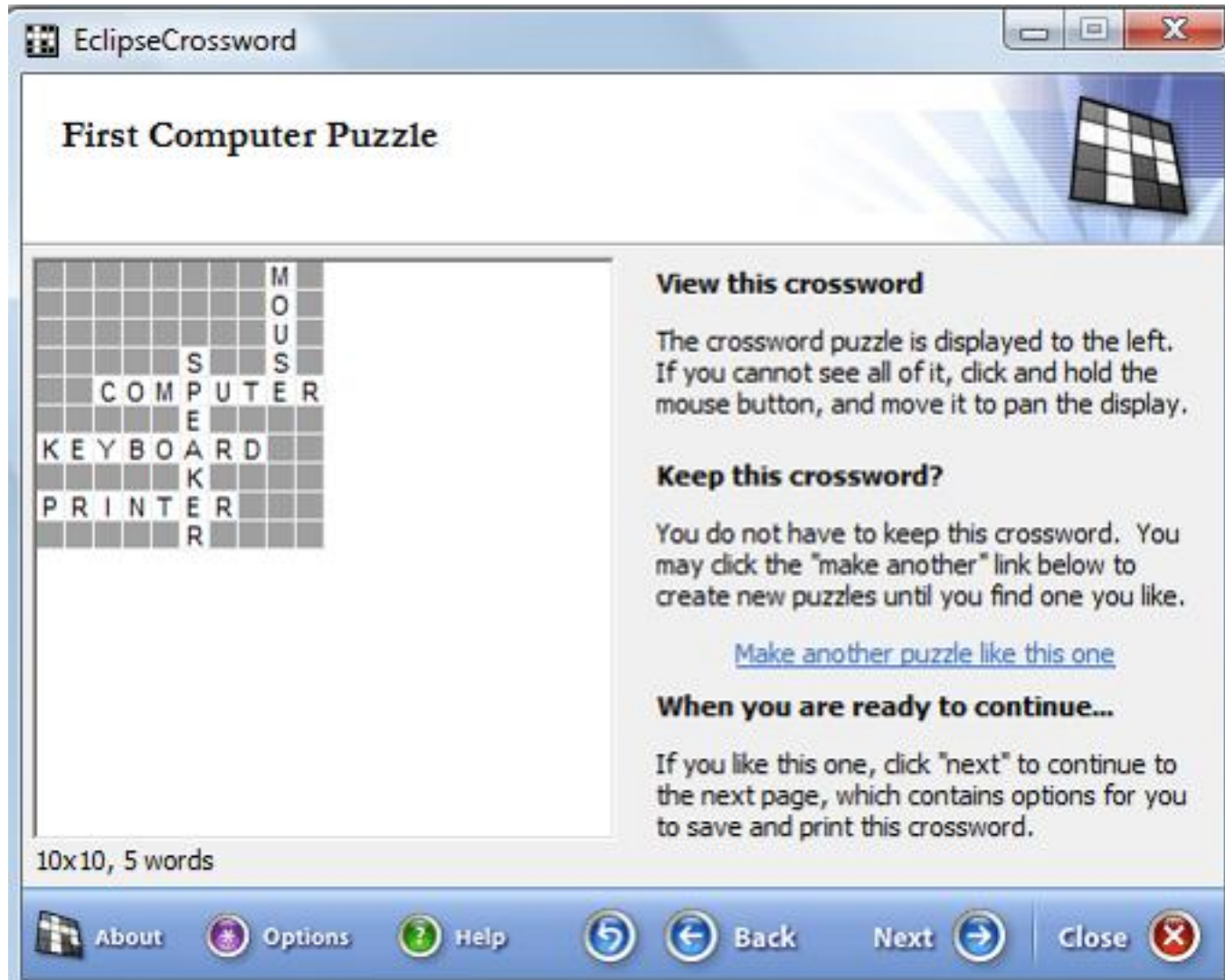
This crossword puzzle must be at least 8 letters square.

I want the crossword puzzle to be letters wide, by
 letters tall.

Once you are satisfied, click the "next" link below.

 About  Options  Help  Back Next   Close

FREWARE EXAMPLES



FREEWARE EXAMPLES



FREWARE EXAMPLES

■ “ZoomIt”

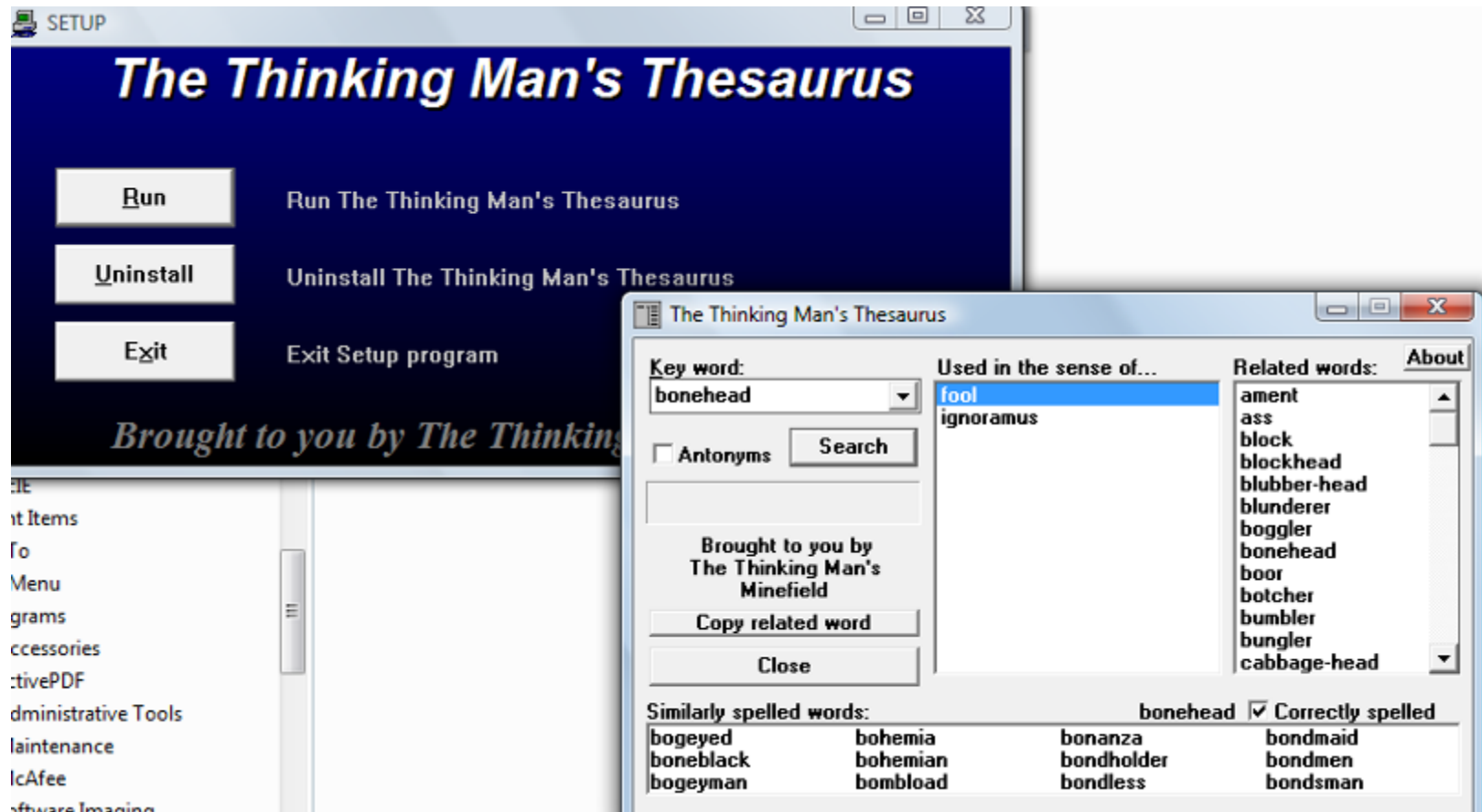
- ❑ ZoomIt is screen zoom and annotation tool for technical presentations that include application demonstrations.
- ❑ ZoomIt runs unobtrusively in the tray and activates with customizable hotkeys to zoom in on an area of the screen, move around while zoomed, and draw on the zoomed image .
- ❑ It can be downloaded from:
 - Microsoft TechNet
 - ❑ <http://www.microsoft.com/technet/sysinternals/Miscellaneous/ZoomIt.msp>

FREeware EXAMPLES

■ ***“The Thinking Man’s Thesaurus”***

- ❑ This program is an ideal pop-up utility for when the right word is eluding you.
- ❑ It includes a powerful thesaurus and a dictionary which can check the spelling of individual words as well as provide you with a list of similarly spelt words.
- ❑ It can be downloaded from:
 - Solway’s Software Page
 - ❑ <http://www.theabsolute.net/sware/#thes>

FREWARE EXAMPLES



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■ ***“OpenOffice”***

- ❑ It is the free equivalent of Microsoft Office and other office suites.
- ❑ It currently support the following operating systems: Windows, Linux and Solaris.
- ❑ It can be downloaded from:
 - OpenOffice.org
 - ❑ <http://www.openoffice.org/>

FREWARE RESOURCES

- Freeware can be found in many places around the Internet.
- The following is a list of websites on the World Wide Web that contain freeware:
 - ❑ Freeware Home (<http://www.freewarehome.com>)
 - ❑ Freeware Files (<http://www.freewarefiles.com>)
 - ❑ Download.com (<http://www.download.com>)
 - ❑ Tucows.com (<http://www.tucows.com>)

FREEWARE EXERCISE

- Go to any of these freeware websites.
- Locate a freeware that is related to your favorite topic.
- Download the freeware under the folder MyDocuments\Freeware
- Install the freeware (administrative privileges only).
- Run it and try it out.